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the heath<sup>6</sup> was the first of an ecological series on the formations of central Europe, so Drude's contribution is the first of a floristic series in the same region. The most striking feature of the present volume is its marvelous detail. Exact facts are presented as to the distribution of all of the higher plants, and many of the lower plants. An opportunity is thus given for drawing conclusions as to distribution with almost mathematical certainty. After the usual presentation of historical and geological data, a detailed account is made of the thirty formations of the Hercynic region, placed in ten groups. The body of the work is taken up with a minute discussion of the fifteen subdivisions, into which Drude splits this area. It is here that the individuality and value of this work is best realized; one may well admire the spirit which has prompted the years of exact and careful study making such a volume possible. The closing section treats the relation between the Hercynic and neighboring floras, and the glacial and postglacial history of the Hercynic flora. Not only an abundance of glacial relicts but some interglacial relicts are reported. While the book is scarcely one to be read by one who is unfamiliar with the region, it must be of unspeakable value to German plant geographers. Moreover, all will welcome a volume upon which so much care and pains have been taken to secure an accurate presentation of floristic data.—H. C. COWLES.

#### MINOR NOTICES.

THREE ADDITIONAL NUMBERS of Karsten and Schenck's *Vegetationsbilder*<sup>7</sup> have recently appeared. Schenck has prepared the third number, dealing with economic plants from the tropics: *Thea*, *Theobroma*, *Coffea*, *Myristica*, and *Carica*. The fourth number by Karsten portrays the tropical and subtropical rainy forests of Mexico. The fifth number is issued by Schenck, and consists of pictures from southwestern Africa; a desert with *Welwitschia*, a euphorbia steppe, a shrub steppe, *Aloe dichotoma*, acacias along a dry stream bed, *Euclea*. As stated in the former review,<sup>8</sup> these illustrations are accompanied by full descriptions, and set forth most admirably the vegetation features of far distant lands.—H. C. COWLES.

#### NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

PAMPALONI<sup>9</sup> records two species of fungi from the middle Miocene of Sicily, referring them to the genera *Uncinulites* and *Erysiphites*. They are reconsidered by Salmon,<sup>10</sup> the well known authority on these plants, who considers that *Erysiphites* is not related to the modern Erysiphaceae and that *Uncinulites* should be considered as a species of *Cercosporites*.—E. W. BERRY.

<sup>6</sup> See BOT. GAZ. 35: 293. 1903.

<sup>7</sup> KARSTEN, G., and SCHENCK, H., *Vegetationsbilder*. Hefts 3, 4, 5. pls. 13-30. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1903.

<sup>8</sup> BOT. GAZ. 35: 294. 1903.

<sup>9</sup> PAMPALONI, L., *Rendiconti della R. Accad. dei Lincei* 11: 250-251. 1902.

<sup>10</sup> SALMON, E. S., *Journ. Botany* 41: 127-130. 1903.